1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 9 WESTERN DIVISION 10 11 12 ARIES ASSOCIATES, INC., a Case No. CV 09-0099 PSG (MANx) Delaware corporation, 13 Assigned to the Hon. Philip S. Gutierrez Plaintiff, 14 [PROPOSED] STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER v. 15 L-3 COMMUNICATIONS 16 HOLDINGS, INC., et al., 17 Defendants. 18 L-3 COMMUNICATIONS 19 CORPORATION, a Delaware corporation, 20 Counterclaim Plaintiff, 21 v. 22 ARIES ASSOCIATES, INC., a Delaware corporation; MICHAEL 23 CONRAD, an individual; and LOUIS 24 MONTULLI, an individual, 25 Counterclaim **Defendants** 26 27 28 Case No. CV09-0099 PSG (MANx)

1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

Disclosure and discovery activity in this action are likely to involve production of confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection from public disclosure and from use for any purpose other than prosecuting this litigation would be warranted. Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate to and petition the Court to enter the following Stipulated Protective Order.

The parties acknowledge that this Order does not confer blanket protections on all disclosures or responses to discovery and that the protection it affords extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled under the applicable legal principles to treatment as confidential. The parties further acknowledge, as set forth in Section 10 below, that this Stipulated Protective Order creates no entitlement to file confidential information under seal; Local Rule 79-5 sets forth the procedures that must be followed and reflects the standards that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the Court to file material under seal.

2. **DEFINITIONS**

- 2.1. Party: any party to this action, including all of its officers, directors, employees, consultants, retained experts, and outside counsel (and their support staff).
- 2.2. Disclosure or Discovery Material: all items or information, regardless of the medium or manner generated, stored, or maintained (including, among other things, testimony, transcripts, or tangible things) that are produced or generated in disclosures or responses to discovery in this matter.
- 2.3. "Confidential" Information or Items: information (regardless of how generated, stored or maintained) or tangible things that the Producing Party contends in good faith contains trade secrets or other confidential research, development, financial, or commercial information, or other information that in the ordinary course of business the Producing Party contends is confidential.
 - 2.4. "Highly Confidential Attorneys' Eyes Only" Information or

- 2.6. Producing Party: a Party or non-party that produces Disclosure or Discovery Material in this action.
- 2.7. Designating Party: a Party or non-party that designates information or items that it produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as "Confidential" or "Highly Confidential Attorneys' Eyes Only."
- 2.8. Protected Material: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is designated as "Confidential" or "Highly Confidential Attorneys' Eyes Only."
- 2.9. Outside Counsel: attorneys who are not employees of a Party but who are retained to represent or advise a Party in this action.
 - 2.10. House Counsel: attorneys who are employees of a Party.
- 2.11. Counsel (without qualifier): Outside Counsel and House Counsel (as well as their support staffs).
- 2.12. Expert: a person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter pertinent to the litigation who has been retained by a Party or its counsel to serve as an expert witness or as a consultant in this action and who is not a past or a current employee of a Party or of a competitor of a Party and who, at the time of retention, is not anticipated to become an employee of a Party or a competitor of a Party. This definition includes a professional jury or trial consultant retained in connection with this litigation.
- 2.13. Professional Vendors: persons or entities that provide litigation support services (*e.g.*, photocopying; videotaping; translating; preparing exhibits or demonstrations; organizing, storing, retrieving data in any form or medium; etc.) and their employees and subcontractors.

3. **SCOPE**

The protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order cover not only Protected Material (as defined above), but also any information copied or extracted therefrom, as well as all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations thereof, plus testimony, conversations, or presentations by parties or counsel to or in court or in other settings that might reveal Protected Material. However, if a Receiving Party has already received and possesses information, which was lawfully obtained by all parties involved in the acquisition of that information and was not obtained by any of the involved parties under a duty of confidentiality, this Stipulation and Order does not affect the Receiving Party's ability to use that information.

4. **DURATION**

Even after the termination of this litigation, the confidentiality obligations imposed by this Order shall remain in effect until a Designating Party agrees otherwise in writing or a court order otherwise directs.

5. **DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL**

5.1. Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. Each Party or non-party that designates information or items for protection under this Order must take care to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate standards. A Designating Party must take care to designate for protection only those parts of material, documents, items, or oral or written communications that qualify – so that other portions of the material, documents, items, or communications for which protection is not warranted are not swept unjustifiably within the ambit of this Order.

Mass, indiscriminate, or routine designations are prohibited. Designations that are shown to be clearly unjustified, or that have been made for an improper purpose (*e.g.*, to unnecessarily encumber or retard the case development process, or to impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties), expose the Designating Party to sanctions.

If it comes to a Party's or a non-party's attention that information or items that it designated for protection do not qualify for protection at all, or do not qualify for the level of protection initially asserted, that Party or non-party must promptly notify all other parties that it is withdrawing the mistaken designation.

5.2. **Manner and Timing of Designations**. Except as otherwise provided in this Order (*see*, *e.g.*, second paragraph of section 5.2(a), below), or as otherwise stipulated or ordered, material that qualifies for protection under this Order must be clearly so designated before the material is disclosed or produced.

Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

a) for information in documentary form (apart from transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings), that the Producing Party affix the legend "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" at the top of each page that contains protected material. With respect to any redacted portion or portions of a page containing such information, the Producing Party will clearly identify (*e.g.*, by making appropriate markings in the margins) where such information has been redacted from the page.

A Party or non-party that makes original documents or materials available for inspection need not designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party has indicated which material it would like copied and produced. During the inspection and before the designation, all of the material made available for inspection shall be deemed "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY." After the inspecting Party has identified the documents it wants copied and produced, the Producing Party must determine which documents, or portions thereof, qualify for protection under this Order, then, before producing the specified documents, the Producing Party must affix the appropriate legend ("CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY") at the top of each page that contains Protected Material.

b) for testimony given in deposition, that the Party or non-

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party offering or sponsoring the testimony shall ensure that only persons permitted to have access to the testimony are present during the testimony and shall identify on the record, before the close of the deposition, all protected testimony, and further specify any portions of the testimony that qualify as "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY." When it is impractical to identify separately each portion of testimony that is entitled to protection, or when it appears that substantial portions of the testimony may qualify for protection, the Party or non-party that takes, sponsors, offers, or gives the testimony may invoke on the record (or within seven days after the deposition has concluded) a right to designate the entire transcript as "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS" EYES ONLY." If a Party believes that certain portions of the transcript should be dedesignated, that Party may make a written request (by email or facsimile) that the Party or non-party who designated the entire transcript de-designate specific sections of the transcript identified in the written request, or make a more specific designation. If a Party makes such a request, the designating party will have up to 14 days to de-designate the sections identified in the request. During the 14 day designation period, the testimony shall be treated as originally designated by the Party or non-party sponsoring, offering, or giving the testimony. Any further disputes will handled according to the section 7 – Challenging Confidentiality Designations. Transcript pages containing Protected Material must be separately bound by the court reporter, who must affix to the top of each such page the legend "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY," as instructed by the Party or nonparty offering or sponsoring the witness or presenting the testimony. for information produced in some form other than c) documentary, and for any other tangible items, that the Producing Party affix in a

prominent place on the exterior of the container or containers in which the

2 information or item is stored the legend "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY

3 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY." If only portions of the

4 information or item warrant protection, the Producing Party, to the extent

5 practicable, shall identify the protected portions, specifying whether they qualify as

"CONFIDENTIAL" or as "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES

ONLY."

5.3. **Inadvertent Failures to Designate.** If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to designate qualified information or items as "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" does not, standing alone, waive the Designating Party's right to secure protection under this Order for such material. If material is appropriately designated as "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" after the material was initially produced, the Receiving Party, on timely notification of the designation, must make reasonable efforts to assure that the material is treated in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

6. CONFIDENTIALITY OBLIGATIONS TO NON-PARTIES

If the discovery process calls for the production of documents and/or information that a Party cannot produce because its disclosure would breach an express or implied agreement with a non-party to maintain such information in confidence, the would-be Producing Party shall identify the third-party and general categories of affected documents and/or information (to the extent such identification of the information or document can be made without breaching any confidentiality obligation) to the Requesting Party, and shall send written notice to the third-party that informs the third-party that the information and/or documents have been requested. The would-be Producing Party shall carbon-copy the Requesting Party on this written notice.

7. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

- 7.1. **Timing of Challenges.** Unless a prompt challenge to a Designating Party's confidentiality designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic burdens, or a later significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a Party does not waive its right to challenge a confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the original designation is disclosed.
- 7.2. **Meet and Confer.** A Party that elects to initiate a challenge to a Designating Party's confidentiality designation must do so in good faith and must begin the process by conferring directly with counsel for the Designating Party in compliance with Local Rule 37-1. In conferring, the challenging Party must explain the basis for its belief that the confidentiality designation was not proper and must give the Designating Party an opportunity to review the designated material, to reconsider the circumstances, and, if no change in designation is offered, to explain the basis for the chosen designation. A challenging Party may proceed to the next stage of the challenge process only if it has engaged in meet and confer process first.
- 7.3. **Judicial Intervention.** Prior to filing any motion, counsel for the parties shall meet and confer in compliance with Section 7.2 above which will constitute compliance with Local Rule 37-1. A Party that elects to press a challenge to a confidentiality designation after considering the justification offered by the Designating Party may file and serve a motion under Local Rule 7 (and in compliance with Local Rule 79-5, if applicable) that identifies the challenged material and sets forth in detail the basis for the challenge. Each such motion must be accompanied by a written joint stipulation pursuant to Local Rule 37-2, and a competent declaration that affirms that the movant has complied with the meet and confer requirements imposed in the preceding paragraph and that sets forth with specificity the justification for the confidentiality designation that was given by the Designating Party in the meet and confer dialogue.

The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the Designating Party. Until the Court rules on the challenge, all parties shall continue to afford the material in question the level of protection to which it is entitled under the Producing Party's designation.

7.4. **Expedited Relief.** In circumstances in which the timing contemplated by Sections 7.2 or 7.3 will unduly prejudice a party, the parties will meet and confer as quickly as possible and if unable to reach resolution may seek ex-parte relief upon a showing of good cause.

8. ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

8.1. **Basic Principles.** A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is disclosed or produced by another Party or by a non-party in connection with this case only for prosecuting, defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Such Protected Material may be disclosed only to the categories of persons and under the conditions described in this Order. When the litigation has been terminated, a Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of section 11 below. Protected Material must be stored and maintained by a Receiving Party at a location and in a secure manner that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized under this Order.

8.2. Disclosure of "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items.

Unless otherwise ordered by the Court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated

CONFIDENTIAL only to:

- a) the Receiving Party's Outside Counsel of record in this action, as well as attorneys, staff and employees of Outside Counsel's firm to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this litigation;
- b) officers, directors, and employees (including House Counsel) of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation;

1 Experts (as defined in this Order) of the Receiving Party to c) 2 whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the "Agreement to Be Bound by Protective Order" (Exhibit A); 3 d) the Court and its personnel; 4 court reporters, their staffs, and professional vendors to 5 e) whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation; 6 7 f) during their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom 8 disclosure is reasonably necessary and who have signed the "Agreement to Be Bound by Protective Order" (Exhibit A). Pages of transcribed deposition testimony 9 10 or exhibits to depositions that reveal Protected Material must be separately bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this 11 Stipulated Protective Order; and 12 13 g) a person identified in the document itself (including its metadata) as the author, addressee, recipient, or original source of the document or 14 15 information being disclosed or a person who the Receiving Party makes a sufficient showing is the author, addressee, recipient or original source of the document or 16 information being disclosed and obtains either (1) the Producing Party's permission 17 (whose permission shall not be unreasonably withheld) or (2) a Court Order. 18 19 during their depositions, witnesses in the action who are h) 20 currently employed by the Producing Party, or were employed by the Producing 21 Party at the time the document was created, or were otherwise allowed access to the 22 document by the Producing Party. The Parties will use their best efforts to have these witnesses sign the "Agreement to Be Bound by Protective Order" (Exhibit A). 23 Disclosure of "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' 24 8.3. EYES ONLY" Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court or 25 permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any 26 27 information or item designated "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS'

EYES ONLY" only to:

- a) the Receiving Party's Outside Counsel of record in this action, as well as attorneys, staff, and employees of said Outside Counsel's firm to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this litigation;
- b) Experts (as defined in this Order) (1) to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and (2) who have signed the "Agreement to Be Bound by Protective Order" (Exhibit A);
 - c) the Court and its personnel;
- d) court reporters, their staffs, and professional vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation; and
- e) a person identified in the document itself (including its metadata) as the author, addressee, recipient, or original source of the document or information being disclosed or a person who the Receiving Party makes a sufficient showing is the author, addressee, recipient or original source of the document or information being disclosed and obtains either (1) the Producing Party's permission (whose permission shall not be unreasonably withheld) or (2) a Court Order.
- f) during their depositions, witnesses in the action who are currently employed by the Producing Party, were employed by the Producing Party at the time the document was created, or were otherwise allowed access to the document by the Producing Party. The Parties will use their best efforts to have these witnesses sign the "Agreement to Be Bound by Protective Order" (Exhibit A).

9. **DISCLOSURE TO EXPERTS**

Prior to disclosing any CONFIDENTIAL or HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY to Experts (throughout section 9, "Experts" means as the term is defined in this Order, except professional jury or trial consultants retained in connection with this litigation), the party seeking to disclose such information shall provide the other party with: (i) the name of the person; (ii) the present employer and title of the person; and (iii) an up-to-date curriculum vitae of the person, including a complete list of anyone who the Expert has directly or

indirectly received compensation from during the last six years for issues related to the expected testimony or consultation or the industries at issue in this lawsuit, including but not limited to, decontamination and chemical engineering. This information shall be sent via email. Within five (5) business days of receipt of this information, the other party may object to the proposed Expert on a reasonable basis.

- (a) If objection to disclosure is made within the time required, the parties shall meet and confer within five (5) business days after the objection is received; and, if not resolved, the party disclosing the information shall move for a protective order precluding the disclosure of the information to the designated Expert within five (5) business days after the meet and confer.
- (b) Where objection is made, no such information shall be disclosed to the Expert until the day after the last day to file a motion for a protective order (where no protective order is sought), or upon entry of the Court's order denying the producing party's motion for protection.

10. PROSECUTION BAR

Any individual, patent agent or individual attorney who has accessed a Producing Party's HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY information in the course of this litigation, unless the access was granted by the Producing party during this litigation, or the individual was given access under Section 8.3, may not prosecute any patent applications relating to technology disclosed in the HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY information for one year after final termination of this action and exhaustion of any appeals stemming therefrom.

11. INADVERTENT DISCLOSURE OF PRIVILEGED MATERIALS

11.1. If the Producing Party inadvertently discloses documents that are privileged or otherwise immune from discovery, the Producing Party will promptly upon discovery of such inadvertent disclosure, so advise the Receiving Party and

- request that the documents be returned. The Receiving Party shall return or destroy such inadvertently produced documents, including all copies, within 10 days of receiving such a written request. The Receiving Party may thereafter seek reproduction of any such documents pursuant to applicable law.
- 11.2. If the Receiving Party discovers that the Producing Party inadvertently disclosed documents that are privileged or otherwise immune from discovery, the Receiving Party will promptly upon discovery of such inadvertent disclosure, so advise the Producing Party and return or destroy such inadvertently produced documents, including all copies, within 10 days of discovery of the inadvertent disclosure. Thereafter, the Receiving Party may seek re-production of any such documents pursuant to applicable law.
- 11.3. The obligations and requirements in this section shall not reduce the Parties responsibilities under the California Rules of Professional Responsibility or other laws.

12. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER LITIGATION.

If a Receiving Party is served with a subpoena or an order issued in other litigation that would compel disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL — ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY," the Receiving Party must notify the Designating Party, in writing (by facsimile or email if possible) immediately and in no event more than three court days after receiving the subpoena or order. Such notification must include a copy of the subpoena or court order.

The Receiving Party also must immediately inform in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the other litigation that some or all the material covered by the subpoena or order is the subject of this Protective Order. In addition, the Receiving Party must deliver a copy of this Stipulated Protective Order promptly to the party in the other action that caused the subpoena or order to issue.

The purpose of imposing these duties is to alert the interested parties to the existence of this Protective Order and to afford the Designating Party in this case an opportunity to try to protect its confidentiality interests in the court from which the subpoena or order issued. The Designating Party shall bear the burdens and expenses of seeking protection in that court of its confidential material and nothing in these provisions should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a Receiving Party in this action to disobey a lawful directive from another court.

13. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

If a Receiving Party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed Protected Material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this Stipulated Protective Order, the Receiving Party must immediately (a) notify in writing the Designating Party of the unauthorized disclosure(s), (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all copies of the Protected Material, (c) inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this Order, and (d) request such person or persons execute the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

14. FILING PROTECTED MATERIAL.

A party may not file in the public record in this action any Protected Material or information copied or extracted therefrom, without either (i) written permission from the Designating Party, or (ii) a court order secured after appropriate notice to all interested persons providing that such Protected Material shall be filed under seal. A Party that seeks to file under seal any Protected Material must comply with Local Rule 79-5. Any motion or application to file Protected Material under seal shall be directed to the judge to whom the papers are directed.

15. FINAL DISPOSITION.

Unless otherwise ordered or agreed in writing by the Producing Party, within sixty days after the final termination of this action and exhaustion of any appeals of

this action, each Receiving Party must return all Protected Material to the Producing 1 2 Party. As used in this subdivision, "all Protected Material" includes all copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries or any other form of reproducing or capturing 3 any of the Protected Material. With permission in writing from the Designating 4 Party, the Receiving Party may destroy some or all of the Protected Material instead 5 of returning it. Whether the Protected Material is returned or destroyed, the 6 7 Receiving Party must submit a written certification to the Producing Party (and, if 8 not the same person or entity, to the Designating Party) by the sixty day deadline that certifies that all the Protected Material that was returned or destroyed and that 9 10 affirms that the Receiving Party has not retained any copies, abstracts, compilations, 11 summaries or other forms of reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. 12 Notwithstanding this provision, Counsel are entitled to retain an archival copy of all 13 pleadings, motion papers, transcripts, legal memoranda, correspondence or attorney 14 work product, even if such materials contain Protected Material. Any such archival 15 copies that contain or constitute Protected Material remain subject to this Protective Order as set forth in Section 4 above. 16

16. **MISCELLANEOUS**

- 16.1. **Right to Further Relief.** Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any person to seek its modification by the Court in the future.
- 16.2. **Right to Assert Other Objections.** By stipulating to the entry of this Protective Order, no Party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to disclosing or producing any information or item on any ground not addressed in this Stipulated Protective Order. Similarly, no Party waives any right to object on any ground to use in evidence any of the material covered by this Protective Order.

IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.

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1	Dated: September 22, 2009 LOEB & LOEB LLP MARK D. CAMPBELL LAUDA A WYTSMA		
2	LAURA A. WYTSMA WILLIAM M. BRODY		
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5	By <u>/s/ Laura A. Wytsma</u> Laura A. Wytsma		
6	Attorneys for Plaintiff ARIES Associates, Inc. and Counterclaim-		
7	Defendant Dr. Michael Conrad		
8	Dated: September 22, 2009 FISH & RICHARDSON P.C. JUANITA R. BROOKS THOMAS N. MILLIEAN		
9	THOMAS N. MILLIKAN RYAN P. O'CONNOR		
10			
11	By/s/ Thomas N. Millikan Attorneys for Defendants		
12	L-3 Communications Holdings, Inc. L-3 Communications Corporation		
13	and Fernando Faria		
14	D. 1. G 1. 22. 2000 TEGTA 6 AGGOCIATEG		
15	Dated: September 22, 2009 TESTA & ASSOCIATES JAMES TESTA		
16 17	By /s/ James Testa		
18	James Testa		
19	Attorneys for Counterclaim Defendant LOUIS MONTULLI		
20			
21	ORDER		
22	PURSUANT TO STIPULATION, IT IS SO ORDERED.		
23	Dated: September 24, 2009 Margaret d. Nagle		
24	Honorable Margaret A. Nagle United States Magistrate Judge		
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	15 Case No. CV09-0099 PSG (MANx)		

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

	I, [print or type full name], of				
	[print or type full address], declare under penalty of				
	perjury that I have read in its entirety and understand the Stipulated Protective Orde				
	that was issued by the United States District Court for the Central District of				
	California on April, 2009, in the case of ARIES Associates, Inc. v. L-3				
	Communications Holding, Inc., et al., Case No. CV09-0099 PSG (MANx).				
	I agree to comply with and to be bound by all the terms of this Stipulated				
	Protective Order and I understand and acknowledge that failure to so comply could				
	expose me to sanctions and punishment in the nature of contempt. I solemnly				
	promise that I will not disclose in any manner any information or item that is subject				
	to this Stipulated Protective Order to any person or entity except in strict compliance				
	with the provisions of this Order.				
	I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court				
	for the Central District of California for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this				
	Stipulated Protective Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after				
	termination of this action.				
	I hereby appoint [print or type full				
	name] of[print				
	or type full address and telephone number] as my California agent for service of				
	process in connection with this action or any proceedings related to enforcement of				
	this Stipulated Protective Order.				
	Date:				
	City and State where sworn and signed:				
	Printed name:				
	Signature:				
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